

OPPOSITIONS OF TAFT MAKE NO PROGRESS

Chicago Republican Headquarters Present Lively Scenes of Activity

VICE PRESIDENCY IS FAR
FROM BEING SETTLED

Presidential Boomlets Fade Away
When In Contact With the Taft
Live Wire—Sacred Platform
Locked Up in a Safe.

Chicago, June 13.—(Special.)—With delegates arriving by scores on every train, the allies made absolutely no progress today against the Taft landslide. So far as can be learned not a single Taft delegate, instructed or volunteer, showed the slightest signs of weakening.

The boomers for Hughes, Cannon, Knox and Fairbanks have been as busy as bees since the first man with the delegate badge showed up this morning. If they had weakened a single delegation they would have advertised it for effect. The boomers have had nothing to say.

With Taft so sure, once more both delegates, statesmen and hangers-on turned to the vice presidency. There were two distinct lines of argument which predominated. One was that Dolliver of Iowa, could have the second place if he wanted it. The other was that New York state should have the privilege of naming the vice president if they could agree upon a man.

Frank Kellogg, chief prober for the interstate commerce commission, and delegate at large from New Mexico, was most pronounced on the Dolliver boom. "He would be an ideal candidate if he would take it," said Mr. Kellogg, "but I understand that the situation in his state is such that he does not want it. Hughes would be the ideal second place man, but New Yorkers seem to think that his inclination is positive. It is certain the convention will not name a man against his will unless it has assurances that he will reconsider and eventually accept."

Talk of Dolliver.
There was a well defined rumor that Senator Lodge had been in communication with Dolliver during the day. The report had it that Senator Lodge had absolutely declined the second place. Senator Lodge would not even admit that a telegram had been received.

The argument that New York should have the naming of second place on the ticket is based upon a grave fear that the state will be in the doubtful column with Taft as the head of the ticket. Congressman Sherman of Oneida county remains today the most talked of vice presidential candidate from the Empire state. The sentiment in his favor is well defined and it has White House backing that gives it impetus. Timothy L. Woodruff was talked of about the lobby by his New York partisans.

The boomers of Fairbanks for Vice President are disconsolate and are trying to save something from the wreck. They insist that he shall be given the vice presidency for a second time. The cold man from Indiana arouses little or no enthusiasm outside of his own state delegation.

The "Uncle Joe" Cannon boomers are still at it. They raised a great electric sign late in the afternoon, but it was paid for several days ago. It might have been blazed. They want to make sure that "Uncle Joe" will repeat as speaker of the House and while not admitting defeat, that is what they are working for.

Hughes' Boom Fades.
If the Hughes crowd thought that the passage of the racing bill would give him a boom a start in Chicago they were sadly disappointed. There is no enthusiasm for the hard-fighting governor except as a second choice. His supporters are not urging him for that place.

The New York Taft organization arrived within half an hour of the Woodruff-Parsons train. Louis C. Hay, the chairman and the big game for it might have been Robert C. Ogden, formerly of Waukegan, Ill., who left the Associated Press to become a banker; George E. Elde, president of the Home Life Insurance company, and Frank J. Price. They promptly established headquarters in the Annex and assured everyone of the popularity of the big war chief.

Already the fight over the chairmanship of the national committee is under way. Frank Hitchcock is somewhat puffed up over his success in calling out the contesting delegations and sending his chief to the convention a sure winner on the first ballot. He thinks, it is said, that the post of national chairman would be more desirable than that of Postmaster General.

This aspiration of Hitchcock has alarmed the supporters of Arthur I. Vorys of Ohio, who thought that his claim for the chairmanship would be questioned if Taft was the nominee. It was Vorys who arranged to swing half a dozen big republican states, including Missouri and Iowa, into the Taft column. He was able to do this by assuring the politicians with whom he dealt that he would run the party after election.

Vorys Men Puzzled.
"Where do we stand?" was the direct question put to Charles P. Taft, the presidential candidate's brother, at luncheon today by a leader from Missouri. "We were assured that if we swung for Taft, Vorys would be chairman. Now we hear nothing but Hitchcock. What is the truth?"

Mr. Taft is said to have assured the man from Missouri that if his brother was nominated Mr. Vorys would be the chairman.

Still there are wise men from Washington who declare that the national chairmanship would go to neither Hitchcock nor Vorys. George L. Von Mever is in the running. There is an unaccountable belief that Mr. Taft really favors the present postmaster general and that the other two will be made sub-campaign managers in the east and west.

The one remaining platform, which is the republican platform, which Attorney General Wade Ellis of Ohio has

BETWEEN DEVIL AND DEEP SEA

Negroes Make Strong Protest
Against Taft's Nomination

ROOSEVELT IS NOT WANTED

Chicago Meeting of Negroes Becomes
Wildly Antagonistic To the Administration and Threats Are
Made To Lose Election.

Chicago, June 13.—(Special.)—Every night there is a meeting of negroes here to protest against the nomination of Secretary Taft. The money of the "allies" is not doing it. There seems to be no doubt that it is a bona fide protest against the nomination of the war secretary. Negroes from all over the country held a typical meeting tonight. Resolutions were adopted censuring Theodore Roosevelt and William H. Taft and conveying a warning to the republican party that should either of the men be nominated for the presidency negroes of the country would accomplish the defeat of the party at the polls. Twelve hundred negroes crowded into a church and enthusiasm was at a high pitch throughout the addresses.

"To choose between Taft and Teddy," said Chairman W. A. St. Clair, "is to choose between hell and damnation." "The resolutions characterized as 'foolish' to the colored race" President Roosevelt's position with reference to the Brownsville case, and attacked Taft for his support of the President's position, for utterances favoring disfranchising laws in the south, and concluded:

"Therefore, be it Resolved, That this mass meeting, under the auspices of the National Negro American Political League of the United States of America, a confederation of six national colored organizations, representing 400,000 colored voters, hereby declares its utterable opposition to either Theodore Roosevelt or W. H. Taft for the presidency of the Republic."
"Resolved, That we, claiming the support of the republican party by our race for forty years, demand that the party refuse to nominate a candidate who has insulted, deprived of their rights and dishonored the disfranchisement of colored Americans."
"We hereby notify the republican national convention that if they nominate either President Roosevelt or Secretary Taft it will be at their peril, and we warn them beforehand that neither can, against our opposition, win the election." W. S.

Japanese Brides Arrive.
Seattle, June 13.—More than 50 proxy Japanese brides arrived among the 200 passengers on the Tanga Maru yesterday and a dozen intended husbands were at the dock to receive them, only to be met by the new immigration regulations restricting the landing of Japanese. It will be probably two weeks before all the Tanga's passengers are passed by the inspectors. The new arrivals are not allowed to leave the vessel.

Depot Goes On Old Site.
Jackson, Miss., June 13.—(Special.) Attorney General Fletcher is spending a day or two at his old home in Pontotoc, and it is supposed he is there consulting and arranging with the Mobile, Jackson and Kansas City Railroad company as to the order of the supreme court of the United States in regard to the location of the depot on the site of the old depot, and where the railroad commission ordered it placed some years ago.

Fowler Will Discuss Currency.
Lynchburg, Va., June 13.—Charles H. Fowler of New York, chairman of the banking and currency committee of the House of Representatives, has accepted an invitation to deliver an address at Hot Springs, Va., before the Virginia State Bankers' association on Thursday, June 18. It is understood that he will discuss the currency legislation enacted and proposed at the last session of Congress.

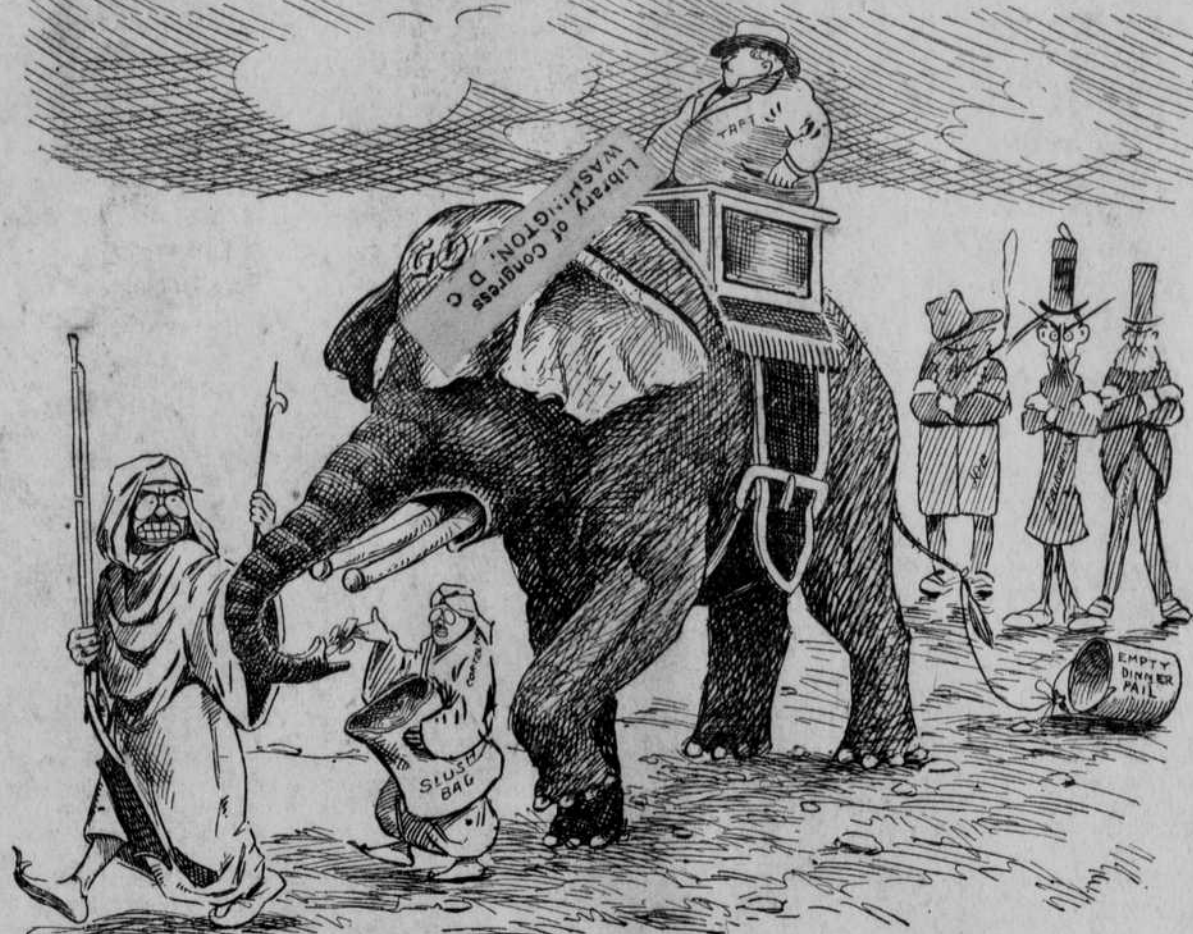
Bookmakers Are Arrested.
Denver, June 13.—Every bookmaker was arrested at Overland park this afternoon, the opening day of the racing season in this city, as a result of the governor's crusade against gambling. Bond was ready in each case, and as soon as released the bookmakers resumed business without further interference.

Kills Children and Himself.
Peabody, Kan., June 13.—Frank Good, aged 27, cut the throats of his three children and his own throat with a common pocketknife on his father's farm, seven miles north of this place, last night. All are dead. The death of his wife, which occurred last week, is said to have preyed upon Good's mind.

been engaged in writing for the past two months down in Virginia beach. Ellis is here and has the sacred platform locked up in the big safe of the Auditorium annex. Some of the favored statesmen of the party have seen certain of the plans.

Few will talk about the anti-injunction plan. Gompers and several able lieutenants are here to force the issue. "The National Manufacturers' association is ably represented to squelch the plank. The answer is not yet."

Take Seaboard for Atlanta 4:15 p. m. and 8:40 a. m.



THE CARAVAN STARTS OUT ON A LONG HOT JOURNEY

WILLSON PARDONS CONVICTED MEN

Powers and Howard Walk
Forth from Prison Free

POLITICAL GAME PLAYED

Governor Willson Says He Did What
He Thought Was His Duty, But
Many Declare It Was For
a Shrewd Purpose.

Frankfort, Ky., June 13.—(Special.)—Governor Willson pardoned Caleb Powers of Knox county and Jim Howard of Clay county this morning at 2:30 o'clock. Howard was serving a life sentence in the penitentiary here for firing a shot that killed Gov. William Goebel in the state house yard on the morning of January 30, 1900. Powers was in jail at Georgetown, and all that day at the penitentiary awaiting his fifth trial for complicity in the murder of Governor Goebel. The pardons to both men were unconditional. Powers was indicted last year in the Franklin circuit court for securing perjured testimony. Governor Willson also pardoned him for this alleged offense.

Capt. Jackson Morris, assistant secretary of state, and a life long friend of Powers, delivered his pardon to him at Georgetown, and Dr. Ben L. Bruner, secretary of state, delivered that of Howard into his hands at the penitentiary here.

An arrangement had been made by Dr. Bruner and Captain Morris to deliver the pardons to the prisoners simultaneously at 2:30 o'clock, and at that hour Private Secretary McKenzie Todd notified the newspaper correspondents.

Dr. Bruner presented himself to Acting Warden Hawkins at the penitentiary, explaining that he had a pardon for Howard. The noted prisoner was sent for and met Bruner in the cell office.

"I have a piece of paper here that may be of interest to you," said Bruner, after he had been introduced to Howard. Howard opened the paper and read of his pardon and saw the name of Governor Willson signed to it.

Howard Delighted.
A smile lit up his face and he quickly grasped the hand of Bruner, stating that he was everlastingly under obligations to Governor Willson and to him for bringing him out of prison.

Immediately after receiving the pardon Howard began to make arrangements to leave the prison. On the outside John G. White, who arrested Howard and brought him to this city and surrendered him to the authorities eight years ago; H. T. Garrett of Winchester and Representative Henry Denham of Monroe county, who were given permission to enter, and the meeting between Howard and the men who had stood by him throughout his trials, collected funds with which they could be carried on and aided, counseled and encouraged him during his dark hours of adversity, was affecting.

Howard threw his arms around White and said: "I knew the day would come when an innocent man like me would be given liberty."

They were anxious to hurry him away from the prison, and the suit of clothes that is furnished by the state to prisoners on their release was refused. It was agreed by the prison officials that if Howard desired, he could walk through the streets to a clothing store, and his suit of stripes that he had worn two years, two months and 10 days.

The discharge papers were given him as he walked from the cell house to the prison gate to be restored once more to liberty.

The crowd outside of the prison had been considerably augmented by this time and there was a good deal of handshaking and congratulations.

Meets the Governor.
In going up High street to Broadway the crowd passed the governor's mansion. Governor Willson and Mrs. Willson were seated on the porch of the mansion and when they saw Howard approaching both left their seats and went down to shake hands with him. Howard thanked the governor profusely for the pardon and Willson in reply said: "I hope the remainder of your life will be happy and prosperous."

Mrs. Willson's face beamed with joy, for she had been an ardent advocate of both the causes of Powers and Howard and whatever influence she had with the governor it is certain she would use

GRAY ADHERENTS CLAIM THEY WILL BEAT BRYAN

Washington, June 13.—(Special.)—In spite of the fact that Judge Gray of Delaware insists that he is not a candidate and has not the remotest idea that he will even get a respectable vote in the Denver convention, the fellows who are urging his nomination persist in sending out statements to the effect that they expect to defeat Bryan in the convention with Gray. They claim that Virginia has not instructed for Bryan, but has merely passed resolutions that they think well of him, and that Virginians in the city today who attended the recent convention at Roanoke say that the gathering was simply wild for Bryan, and that every Virginia delegate is absolutely bound to the Nebraska. It has not been the custom of the Virginia democrats to instruct, but the feeling for Bryan was so strong this year that Senator Daniel and others, they assert, were unable to prevent instructions, and had to fall in line meekly.

The talk here is that the political and other enemies of Representative Heflin will do their utmost to have his trial take place during the October term of the court. They want it to occur at that time, it is said, for the political effect they hope it will have among the negro voters in the northern and western states.

the number of the Roosevelt supporters as follows:

Atlantic states, 66; central states, 22; southwestern states, 78; far western states, 15.

"That Mr. Roosevelt's name will be presented to the convention," declared Mr. Aldrich, who is a contesting delegate appealing to the credentials committee, "is now a certainty. There is a panicky feeling among delegates from all parts of the country, growing out of the indignation aroused by the desperate move of the Taft men in packing the national committee with proxies. The impression is that the nomination of Taft means defeat."

W. S.

CLAYTON ALMOST SURE TO BE NAMED CHAIRMAN

Chicago, June 13.—(Special.)—The roundup of democratic leaders to make final arrangements for the democratic convention at Denver, July 7, will be made Tuesday next. Temporary officers for the convention will be agreed on and the fight over contesting delegations will be discussed.

Those who will take part are Urey Woodson, Roger C. Sullivan, James C. Dahlgren of Omaha, Norman C. Mack of Buffalo, R. M. Johnston of Houston, Tex., John T. McGraw of Grafton, W. Va., John E. Osborne of Haverhill, Wyo., and Clark Howell of Atlanta.

to secure their pardon. She shook and cried and I heard every one of them say to Powers: 'Yerkes has got to pardon you. Do you think that we would vote for him or work for him in any way if we knew that he would not pardon you?' I think that Willson has had the same understanding with the republican members of the legislature."

Youtsey Was Willing.
Youtsey was then asked point blank if he fired the shot that killed Goebel, and he replied: "No, but at the time I would have done it if the other man had not been there to do it. To tell you the truth, I don't believe that there was hardly a man in the place that would have not done it, for they felt like they would be protected by the 'mountain army' and troops, and we were all worked up to such a pitch that any of us would have undertaken the job."

"As far as Powers' guilt is concerned, I will tell you that he and Taylor were among those who planned the murder of Goebel and Governor Willson has made a mistake in not letting Powers go to the penitentiary and suffer like the rest of us. I look like Governor Willson played a sick game of politics in pardoning the men just at this time, immediately after the state democratic convention was held, and then he had better leave the city to avoid suspicion."

Youtsey said that he was to have been Governor Taylor's secretary for the party he took in the killing.

In pardoning Powers Governor Willson says that he is convinced that Youtsey is the man who fired the shot that killed Goebel. Youtsey is in the penitentiary for life and the question now arises, why will he get the reward for the arrest of the murderer of Goebel?

Youtsey's only hope for liberty is getting a parole and a petition that will eventually be presented to the board of prison commissioners for that purpose, has been started in this city.

The pardons did not come as a surprise. The only comment here is that it looks like Governor Willson played a sick game of politics in pardoning the men just at this time, immediately after the state democratic convention was held, and then he had better leave the city to avoid suspicion."

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REPUBLICAN PARTY TRAITOR TO NEGRO

HOSTS MARCHING
UPON CHICAGO

Thousands Are Pouring In to
See Great Spectacle

FAMOUS MEN ASSEMBLED

Politicians of National Reputation,
Marching Clubs, Hangers-On and
Visitors of Every Description
Form Immense Throng.

Chicago, June 13.—The tramp of convention hosts is now fairly under way and tonight Chicago is beginning to thrill with the confusion and excitement of arriving throngs, some with banners and bands, and gaily uniformed marchers, others made up of state delegations with their conspicuous leaders and their cohorts of strong hinged followers and admirers of the various presidential candidates and still others of the curious onlookers drawn from every section of the country, including many of the representatives of foreign governments, who have come to witness this national spectacle.

All day special and regular trains have emptied thousands of strangers into this political mecca. The effect of this influx is seen tonight in the surging street crowds, the growing animation of the choked and smoky hotel lobbies, the strains of music and the swell of oratory from some of the headquarters of candidates, and the bounteous hospitality which these headquarters are beginning to dispense.

Scene Is Tranquil.

And yet, this foregathering of the Chicago convention of 1908 has already established a record for unusual calm and tranquility, for measured by the din and turmoil, the scenes of delirious excitement and the spirit of die-in-the-latest-ditch, which has marked some historic gatherings of the past, this invading army of delegates and spectators is a most staid and unemotional body. But is none the less an army with new columns to the front hourly and with the prospect of plenty of hurrah and fireworks ahead to animate the leaders and stir the blood of the onlookers. A drizzling rain tonight, after a hot muggy day, tended to restrain the outbursts of enthusiasm, but there is a promise of good convention weather ahead.

Centers of Interest.

The centers of interest today have been the arriving delegations, with many of the leaders of conspicuous national prominence and the headquarters of the various presidential candidates. Among the notable convention figures to arrive were Doa Cameron, former United States senator from Pennsylvania, who has not attended a national convention since the convention of 1880, when he stood with Roosevelt and John A. Logan as the leaders of the third term movement in the interest of General Grant; Henry Taft, brother of the Secretary of War; Senator Depew, who eight years ago electrified the Philadelphia convention, with his speech seconding the nomination of Roosevelt for vice president; Representative Seno Payne of New York, chairman of the ways and means committee, of the House of Representatives, who bears on his ample shoulders a good deal of the burden of future tariff revision; United States Senator Long of Kansas, who is reputed to have the Dolliver vice presidential boom in cold storage; James S. Sherman and Timothy L. Woodruff of New York, both receptive vice presidential possibilities.

Late Arrivals.

The rank and file of the state delegations are rather late in arriving and organizing, as compared with previous conventions. But most of the states have their advance guard here. New York's delegation arrived by special train at noon, a considerable part of the Pennsylvania delegation was added to the crowd already here and other state contingents straggled in during the afternoon and evening. The American club of Pittsburgh, a Knox organization, with handsome uniforms with gay-colored umbrellas, marched through the streets and gave a foretaste of the scenes to come. The Taft headquarters is divided between three of the large hotels, but the storm center of Taft activity is in the Auditorium Annex. Here a series of parlors have been made gorgeous with banners and bunting and electric lights, while the genial face of the Secretary of War smiles down from every wall, as yet, however, the Taft headquarters have not been formally opened to the public and the Taft movement has its chief impulsion in the quiet councils in an upper chamber of the hotel, where Arthur I. Vorys, ex-Gov. Myron T. Herrick and Charles P. Taft of Cincinnati, another brother of the secretary, hold their deliberations.

The Hughes headquarters took on an added brilliancy at the Auditorium after the New York delegation arrived today, for whatever their principal sentiment may be toward the governor, they are standing by the instructions of the state convention, for the governor was mounted aloft in the hotel lobby, topped by a sunburst of red, white and blue, with "Hughes" in electric letters two feet high just below.

Cannon Men Envious.

The Cannon men were very somewhat envious of these two feet letters, and tonight "Joe Cannon" is blazing forth from the front of the Auditorium in letters ten feet high. The Cannon headquarters present a picture of genuine convention enthusiasm tonight, as the doors have been thrown open for the formal reception of the public, the music of a brass band and a patriotic glee club echoes through the corridors.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 2.)

Black Members of Party Are
Ditched As No Longer of
Political Use

CHICAGO IS WAILING
FOR DOWNFALL OF NEGRO

Foraker and Other Opponents of Taft
Have Taken Up Black Man's Cause
But This Will Avail Nothing
in the Campaign.

Chicago, June 13.—(Special.)—The republican party has gone back on the negro. The action of the national committee proves that he is to be regarded socially as an asset which may be added without bringing into doubt the question of his political likes and dislikes. The managers of the Roosevelt party have in effect sent notice that they intend to try getting along without the "colored brethren." While the negro is not excluded from the convention, the negro politician is practically ignored. The black brother is welcome to go along with the party organization, casting his vote as usual at the polls, but he must take a back seat and keep quiet in the party council.

It is apparently but the beginning of a new dispensation in republican politics. The administration forces appear not to be alarmed at the loud clamor and threat of revolt that comes from the black belt of the party organization. It is calculated that he negro has no place to go in politics if he leaves the home of his political birth, and will, therefore, have to take the place assigned him at the kitchen table and be thankful for what comfort is given him. If he is willing to come along and be a "good nigger" he will receive toleration or popular kindness, but the high-hatted arrogance of the black boss is rapidly being relegated among what once was characteristic of republican conventions.

Negro in the Ditch.

The present republican party sees in the attitude of the democrats towards the negro an opportunity to declare for itself an independence which would be impossible if the black man could find welcome to a position in the opposing party which it is now designed to deprive him of by the party in which he is cradled. Notwithstanding the Booker Washington incident and the contradiction which it seems to employ, Mr. Roosevelt has gone a long way towards curtailing the negro in politics for the future. Conditions, perhaps not calculated upon in the beginning, have opened the way to and almost made necessary the policy which lands the negro outside the breastworks of the republican party except as a servant.

The negro was appropriated by the opposition to Roosevelt and the administration had to either practically eliminate him or else to surrender the organization in the south to the enemy. Skillfully and determinedly the administration agents set to work to effect an organization ticket this year. Racial compromise with the negro except where he should come into camp with a willingness to keep his place and do as told to do. Here and there a black man is asked to give color to the denial that there exists any prejudice against his race, but he gets what he gets by sacrifice.

Revolt of the Negro.

A deep sounding wall is raised in Chicago in behalf of the African vote and the threat is made that 90 per cent of the negroes will refuse to vote the republican ticket this year. Racial indignation is perhaps strong enough to render probable a very heavy loss of votes on this score, but the calculation of the administration leaders is that a serious and quick loss of votes will more than compensate for the alienation of negroes.

The situation represented as existing in Ohio, if not misjudged, seems in a measure to justify the administration calculations. It has been recognized, extremely foolishly on the part of the Taft people to so ruthlessly fight Foraker, giving no quarter, while this might have been in vain in order to get control of the delegation and to make Mr. Taft the presidential candidate. The election coming after the nomination is always a thing to be considered, and the Foraker element has long been strong and not free from vindictiveness.

Foraker's Mistake.

It is very commonly predicted that Taft cannot get the electoral vote of Ohio after exciting the resentment of the followers of both the senators of that state, and it is known that the two senators feel that there is a probability of the democrats carrying the state. But a thing apparently not taken into account by any but the Taft people is that Foraker seems to have suffered a serious loss of popularity on account of the extremes to which he has gone in the Brownsville affair.

The senator appears to have gone on the assumption that the negro vote, because it is large in Ohio, was the only thing to be considered and the prediction upon the assumption that the negro votes cast against Taft will count as a net loss. It appears, however, that the senator is subjected to severe criticism for this magnifying the negro and that resentment of his course on the part of a considerable element of white voters has brought to Taft a support which he could not have counted upon.

W. S.

Negro Killed By Officer.

Atlanta, June 13.—Late this afternoon Frank Dickson, a negro barber, was shot and killed by Balliff Hitchins at the door of the negro's shop at Piedmont avenue and Harris street. It is alleged that the balliff fired after demanding that the negro pay a debt of 75 cents. Hitchins was arrested.

Take Seaboard business Man's train Atlanta.